

**TODAY and
TOMORROW**

Churchill's Revelations

CHURCHILL'S latest speech in the British Parliament makes it clear that Britain has been forced to yield higher place to Russia and America, so as to share with them in the domination of other nations. In the new world order as visualised at Yalta, Russia takes first place, and America second. Churchill hints that America is being given greater prominence in European affairs only to keep Russia in check. Britain is too weak to contend for first or second position, and so she has to be content with the third place and then seek her own advantage by playing America and Russia against each other.

How much Stalin's influence has dominated the Yalta Conference and how far Britain and America have yielded to Russia are evident from Churchill's defence of the Yalta settlement of the Polish-Russian controversy. Russia has taken large slices of Polish territory. But Churchill says, "That is nothing; why should Poland bother about her mere territories? She must have freedom, that is most important." Well, Stalin will guarantee independence to Poland, if only Poland allows herself to be annexed to Russia! And Churchill will heartily support Stalin's annexation of Poland saying, "It is better to have a free Poland that has no separate territorial existence than a vast Poland without independence!"

After thus emphasising the independence of Poland, Churchill immediately reveals that Poland's independence will be only something like the independence the British are talking of giving in the distant future to India or Burma. He says, "Poland will have to face a future with limitations inevitable because of the friendly policy of her allies to Russia." In blunter language, this means Poland is being offered as a sacrifice by Britain and America to appease Stalin.

Churchill also revealed that in the international postwar security organisation, Russia, America and Britain will always be able to force any decision they liked by having a preponderant majority of votes over all the other nations put together. At the very beginning of his speech, in answer to the criticism that France should have been included in the Yalta Conference, Churchill said that Russia, America and Britain bearing the main responsibility of the war were entitled to do what they liked, to meet when and where they liked, inviting or not inviting any one nation or another. In short, the so-called "Big Three" must constitute a Joint Dictatorship. That is the significance of Yalta.

UNITY

FAITH

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AZAD HIND

ENGLISH EDITION

Organ of the Indian Independence League Headquarters.

Tel. Nos. 3491 & 3492 Ext. 7

Vol. 2.—No. 50.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 2605, SYOWA 20

7 Cents

Nippon Capable Of Waging Long & Delaying War

*Shalett's Outspoken And
Illuminating Article On
Nippon's Might*

Lisbon, February 26 (Domei)—Conservative military authorities in Washington say there is no question as to Nippon's ability to wage a long, delaying war on the Asiatic mainland if she so chooses, according to an article by New York Times Washington correspondent Sidney Shalett. Pointing out the various estimates of Nipponese troops on the Asiatic mainland in Burma, Malai, Indochina, China and Manchoukuo run from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 upwards, Shalett said that General Joseph Stilwell estimated that Nippon can put 4,000,000—and some authorities state that even 5,000,000 is not impossible—against the United States.

Shalett continued, "To defeat them the Allies must land huge armies in China." The most likely place of entry, Shalett said, would be south-east China. "An undertaking of considerable difficulty because of Nipponese strength in that area. Then we would have to supply our forces with most of their supplies flowing over 9,000 miles from the United States west coast. Then we would have to battle against fanatical resistance and pursue the enemy over vast and difficult terrain."

Significantly, Shalett added: "Even if we are able to bring overwhelming pressure against Nippon on the Asiatic mainland such warfare could stretch out for two to three years." The correspondent said aid from Chungking's manpower also is a doubtful element unless the Chinese can be thoroughly trained.

Manchoukuo's Role

The importance of Manchoukuo's position was stressed by Shalett in Nippon's ability to prosecute a protracted war. He said Manchoukuo has been highly industrialized by Nippon, with plants at the principal cities producing war materials and finished products which are sufficient to support considerable effort. Aside from providing Nippon with foodstuffs, particularly soy beans, the correspondent said, Manchoukuo and China have been providing Nippon with about 40 per cent. of her coal. Manchoukuo also contributes a substantial part of Synthetic oil products that Nippon draws from her inner area and also a large part of Nipponese iron ore yield, the correspondent said.

The combination of Nipponese military and industries in the vast theatre on the Asiatic mainland "makes it impossible for us to dismiss the threat lightly," the correspondent concluded.

20,500 ENEMY IN NINE DAYS OF BLOODY WAR ON IWOJIMA FRONT

*Foe Launches Big-Scale Offensives
Bitter & Decisive War Underway*

Tokyo, February 28 (Domei)—Nippon defenders of Iwojima are known by yesterday, Tuesday evening, to have inflicted a total of 20,500 casualties on American invasion forces in nine days of bitter fighting since the enemy started landing on the island on February 19, according to the latest checkup made available by authoritative military quarters here today.

Previous reports received by these quarters indicated that personnel losses inflicted on enemy invaders of Iwojima by noon Monday, Feb. 26, totalled 18,500. Since Monday noon our garrison forces on that island boosted their toll of lives exacted from the enemy by another 2,000, in addition to the wholesale destruction of 38 enemy tanks by Tuesday evening.

Meanwhile, latest field dispatches reaching the same quarters indicated that a battle of decision has got under way on Iwojima following the launching by the enemy invaders of large-scale offensives since the morning of Feb. 26. According to these reports our garrison troops in the southern sector of the island succeeded as of midnight February 26 in holding all their battle line which they had held since the previous day, by repulsing enemy attacks after sharp fighting.

In the western sector, according to the same field dispatches,

our troops furiously counter-attacked and repulsed enemy units which advanced to the vicinity of Tawarazaka from the direction of Tank Rock on the north-eastern side of Chidori Airfield. Nippon troops in this sector continue to hold their positions on Asodai Height, carrying on courageous fighting against the enemy.

Throughout Monday night enemy forces, fearful of our death-defying night attack parties, continued to fire incendiary and yellow phosphorous shells quite lavishly, while enemy surface units also continued to send up a persistent barrage of gunfire.

Following these all-night bombardments, enemy heavy artillery positions at the southern tip of Chidori Airfield suddenly opened fire about 6 a.m. Tuesday morning, coupled with bombing and strafing attacks by enemy carrier-borne aircraft. This was the signal for the reopening of large-scale offensives by enemy invasion forces in all sectors of the island.

Recent indications are that the enemy's new general offensives launched early Monday morning have only resulted in appalling losses in enemy personnel at the hands of our gallant defenders, with every indication that the enemy invasion of Iwojima will turn out to be a costly affair for the invaders.

No Place Safe For Br. War Machine From Saboteurs

*India Revolutionaries Now
Creep Into Military
Airbases, Factories*

Sabotage activities of the freedom-spirited anti-British revolutionaries are going on in full swing all over India, particularly in Bengal, Bihar and Assam, state the latest reports received here. Besides dislocating railway and road transport and reducing the production in war industries and workshops, such as jute and textile mills, coal and iron industries, the daring saboteurs are reported to have cleverly wormed their way into British military aerodromes and landing grounds, and put out of action several bombers and fighters.

The sabotage consists in removing important nuts and bolts from the planes which when they subsequently take off, invariably develop serious engine trouble and crash to the ground. This type of effective sabotage is also done by the Indian ground personnel who are employed in the military establishments in Eastern India.

On Tuesday, the British Government in India admitted that one heavy bomber crashed in the early hours of the morning of Feb. 23rd in Eastern Bengal. A belated New Delhi report regarding this disaster stated that one civilian was killed and three others seriously injured when the heavy bomber crashed to the ground. The report, however, refused to reveal the loss sustained by the British and American Air Force personnel in the crash.

Hideous Plans

The British authorities are hatching further hideous plans for the perpetuation of India's economic and industrial slavery to Britain.

According to a report from London, Sir Thomas Ainscough, formerly British Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, addressing a meeting of the East India Association in London on Tuesday, frankly admitted that India should be permanently retained as the chief market for British goods.

So as to stifle Indian industries, Ainscough suggested that Indian industries should not be expanded other than with British capital and British technical skill founded on British standards and British equipments and machinery.

This is only another proof of the rank hypocrisy that underlies the various postwar schemes for India's industrialisation which the British authorities have planned and are still planning for India.

considered more appropriate than private management, management may be transferred to the State.

Coal Strike Threatens America; Labour Leader Sends Notice To Govt.

Lisbon, Feb. 27 (Domei)—A coal strike is again threatening America with a notice sent by John Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, today to Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins that the bituminous contract with operators expires on March 31, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Policy Committee of the Union gathered today to formulate demands for a new contract. Lewis in his letter to Secretary Perkins said, "In order to protect our membership under the terms of this act this letter is now directed to you as formal notice that a labour dispute exists within the meaning of the Act, as interpreted by this Committee, between the United Mine Workers of America and bituminous coal operators of this country. This notice is not intended to apply to any bituminous coal mine under governmental seizure and control."

Four-Point Programme For Further Boosting Of Munition Production

Tokyo, Feb. 27 (Domei)—A four-point program for adjustments in the management of munition industries to the present critical war situation were reached by the Cabinet at its meeting today, it was announced by the Board of Information. The announcement revealed the outline of the program as follows:—

Firstly, by placing implicit trust in the people's true spirit of patriotic service to the State it will endeavour to have each individual exert his utmost in the field of munition production. Secondly, the object of the enactment of the Munition Company Act will be further driven home in private industries. Thirdly, industrial groups will be organized according to types, affiliation, and geographical locations of industries. Fourthly, in cases where the State management of industries is

Heavy Tank Wars Continue To Rage North Of Duren

Berlin, February 27 (Domei)—Troops of the American Ninth Army after severe losses, penetrated into Erkeienz, on the road from Linnich to Munchen-Gladbach, east of the Roer River, dispatches from Field-Marshal Von Rundstedt's headquarters said. Violent fighting is now going on in the streets and between ruins of the houses of Erkeienz's 7,000 population.

North of Duren, where the Americans were able to gain only minor ground during the last 24 hours, heavy tank battles are continuing with increased ferocity, dispatches said. East of Julich, in the front facing Cologne, heavy fighting is also reported. One hundred and seventy enemy tanks were destroyed in the aforesaid fighting areas during the past three days, the German High Command communique said.

In the south interest of the fighting is concentrated on the eastern bank of the Saar, on Saarburg, and on the area of the Spichern Heights, south of Saarburg. German counter-attacks reduced American bridgeheads opposite Saarburg.

In the northern sector, after the strongest artillery preparation, the Canadian First Army resumed major attacks between the Lower Rhine and Meuse. South of Calcar and south-west of Goch the enemy succeeded in penetrating into German positions, the German communique said.

Between the high Tara mountains, northern Slovakia, and the area south of Breslau on the Eastern Front, there was no perceptible change in the situation, the Fuehrer's headquarters communique stated. Soviet attacks in front of the German bridgeheads in Lausitzer Niesse broke down, with heavy losses suffered.

In the course of German counter-attacks the Soviets were thrown back on some places to the western bank of the river. Between the lower reaches of the Oder and the Pyritz area in Pomerania fighting flared up again. The region north of Neuscettin has become a battle ground, frontline dispatches said. German reserves were rushed to the front to prevent an apparent Soviet drive to the Baltic Sea.

American bombers yesterday carried out a terror attack on Berlin, causing casualties and considerable damage to dwellings. Buildings of historic value were destroyed, the German communique said.

Strike Situation In B-29 Factory Worsens

Lisbon, Feb. 27 (Domei)—The big Dodge main plant of the Chrysler Corporation at Detroit had definitely to be closed down today when plant officials found it impossible to continue operations with only 1,000 of the 15,000 employees appearing for work, according to a Detroit message. The Dodge plant is one of the chief factories in the United States for turning out B-29 engines and parts as well as military lorries.

The strikers have refused to return to their jobs since Friday when they walked out over the Plant's firing of eight men for alleged "loafing."

Churchill's Ignominious Defence Against Criticisms Of Britain's Concessions To Russia At Yalta

Lisbon, Feb. 27 (Domei)—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, opening a three-day debate on the Crimea Conference in the House of Commons, today admitted that a complete re-evaluation of the many and the development of a new, intense phase of the war in the Pacific have contributed to creating the current critical anti-Axis shipping shortage, according to a Reuter's dispatch from London.

"This same double-peak affects all our preparations for peace, including housing and supplies for civilians" and "these facts lamentably hamper our power to provide for the dire needs of the liberated territories," Churchill declared, thereby indicating the terrific strain of the war on the anti-Axis nations to carry out their original food and rehabilitation pledges to Europe's millions who have been plunged into misery as the result of the invasion.

In a lengthy review lasting one hour and 45 minutes, the British Prime Minister outlined his itinerary and the subjects discussed at the "Big Three" Conference, devoting most of his time to defending Britain's concessions to the Soviet Union on the Polish Question and amplifying the nature of the forthcoming San Francisco Conference.

Shipping Difficulties

Churchill mentioned the immense difficulties confronting anti-Axis shipping when he referred to his three-day conference at Malta with American President Roosevelt and the combined chiefs of staffs of the two countries, which was held prior to his departure for Yalta.

At the Malta discussions, Churchill said, that Britain and the United States considered their joint war effort and American and British authorities connected with transportation discussed the serious shipping situation.

"Although the Allies today have far more shipping than they ever had previously during the war, we are more hard pressed by shipping shortages than ever before," he disclosed.

Referring to the Polish Issue, the British Prime Minister denied the general impression that he had been compelled to submit to Soviet pressure in deciding the Polish Question. He also sought to camouflage the importance of territorial concessions.

"The freedom, independence, integrity and sovereignty of Poland always seemed to the Government more important than actual frontiers," the British Prime Minister stated. He maintained "I have never concealed that personally I think the Russian claim to the Curzon Line is just and right. It is not because I bow to force. It is because I believe it the fairest division that can in all circumstances be made between the two countries."

No Choice For Poles

Churchill declared that in judging Poland's future Britain did not desire that Poland should adopt a Communist or totalitarian system. He strongly inferred that the Poles should be satisfied with what they are

obtaining, pointing out that the Poles in their present circumstance have little power of choice.

He claimed, "But for the prodigious exertions and sacrifices of Russia, Poland was doomed to utter destruction."

Indicating further that Britain is prepared to abandon the Exiled Polish Government in London, Churchill blamed the London Poles for their failure to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union. "There would have been no Lublin Committee or Lublin Provisional Government if the Polish Government in London had accepted our faithful counsel of one year ago," he claimed.

As a step toward liquidating the Polish armed forces under the command of the London Polish Regime—the existence of which now constitutes a perplexing problem in the light of the Crimea decision—Churchill suggested that the men of these forces who fought under the anti-Axis command and do not wish to return to Poland be granted British citizenship if they so desire.

San Francisco Confab

Turning to the forthcoming San Francisco Conference, the British Prime Minister declared that the conference will bring together all those representatives of the anti-Axis nations who have declared war on Germany and Nippon by Mar. 1, 1945, indicating that the Anglo-American powers have been bringing pressure on small anti-Axis nations to declare war.

Churchill said he still could not reveal the voting procedure at the proposed Conference until France and Chungking had adopted it. "Here is the difficulty," he said.

With reference to French criticism about not being allowed to take part in the Crimea talks, Churchill stated that there was no intention to ignore France's position but France should find "contentment with the Crimea decisions." He pointed out that France, after all, was a member of the European Advisory Commission.

In his review today, Churchill also mentioned Anglo-American collaboration in Italy, as well as matters pertaining to Greece and the Middle East.

Enemy Unit Strafed On Irrawaddy River Front

Burma Front, Feb. 27 (Domei)—Carrying out an effective strafing attack against an enemy mechanized unit which attempted to cross the Irrawaddy River, a Nippon fighter unit yesterday, Monday, smashed 51 enemy vehicles. In addition our fighters shot down one enemy plane and probably another in air duels with a formation of P-47's.

One of our planes failed to return to its base.

Egypt's Declaration Of War On Axis Endorsed

Lisbon, Feb. 27 (Domei)—The Egyptian Senate and Chamber of Deputies today endorsed Egypt's declaration of war against Germany and Nippon, according to a Cairo dispatch.

"Cardinal Sin" Of Anti-Axis Powers Against Poland

Lisbon, February 27 (Domei)—Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the British Labour Party, responding to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's report on the Crimea Conference in the House of Commons today, complained over America's monopolization of anti-Axis conferences in connection with the forthcoming San Francisco Conference maintaining that Britain of all the countries should be granted the privilege of being the seat of one of these discussions, according to a London dispatch.

Greenwood declared, "Of the three great powers, we seem to be the third," hinting that Britain is becoming tired of taking the back seat consistently.

"If there are world conferences, they are held anywhere but here. . . . I see no reason why conferences should necessarily be held at places with attractive names like Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods or Hot Springs," he said.

Criticizing Churchill's explanation of British policy toward Poland, Greenwood said that he thought it foreign to the principles of British justice for the fate of a nation to be decided in its absence and behind its back. He said it was a "cardinal sin" for the three great powers to determine the future of any country without its consent.

Meantime, Maurice Petherick, Commander Robert Bower and other Conservative members tonight presented an amendment on Poland to Churchill's confidence motion. The amendment regretted the decision to transfer to another power the territory of an ally contrary to treaty and to Article II of the Atlantic Charter, and furthermore deplored the failure to ensure to those nations which have been liberated from Germany, the full right to choose their own government free from the influence of any other power.

Acute Manpower Shortage In America Evidenced

Lisbon, Feb. 27 (Domei)—So urgent is the demand of the American armed services for more manpower that the American War Production Board today revealed it could keep only "the vital core" of essential workers under 30 years of age out of the draft, according to an American dispatch.

The War Production Board said that 200,000 men between the ages of 26 and 29 who now have occupational deferment will be drafted this year while firms already have been asked to list those between the ages of 26 and 29 in order of their importance for reference.

Housing Scheme For Chinese Raid Victims

With the worthy object of providing houses for the Chinese air raid victims who have been rendered homeless in Syonan, Messrs. Chua Ho Ann and Lim Soo Siam, patrons of the Black Cross Association, with the help of other public spirited Chinese, have launched a scheme, with the approval of the authorities and the valuable assistance of Mr. M. Shinozaki, the Kosei-ka Cho.

Under the scheme, which is estimated to cost approximately half a million dollars, it is hoped to provide homes for the few thousand people whose houses had been destroyed as the result of the enemy's indiscriminate bombing, it was disclosed by Mr. Cheah Kim Bee, an official of the Association.

Voluntary assistance of any kind from all public spirited people would be greatly appreciated and welcomed, it is stated.

Any scheme to provide relief to air raid victims deserves the wholehearted and unstinted support of the public.

11 Senior Army Officers In Rumania Dismissed

Lisbon, Feb. 27 (Domei)—Amidst reports of political disturbances throughout Rumania, the Bucharest Radio tonight announced that the Rumanian War Office has dismissed 11 senior officers of the Rumanian Army, including eight generals, on the ground that they have allegedly pursued a personal policy at variance with that of the Government and the Rumanian people.

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